

# The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 1969.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK having \$100 or more, on their credit may open a special transfer account to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOK, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September 1888.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " 6 " 4 " "

" 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY:

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.  
10 HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... 3,900,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman: Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
Deputy Chairman: W. H. FORBES, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLY, Esq. | S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. L. DAWREYLL, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.  
H. LAYTON, Esq. | N. A. SIRS, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. McKEVIN | E. A. SOLomon, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
HONGKONG - THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:  
SHANGHAI - F. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS - LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG - INTEREST ALLOWED:  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL HILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

**NOTICE.**

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
STEAMSHIP "TEVIOT"  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optimal cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 5th proximo, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th proximo, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1888.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF CHICAGO" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchi, from whence delivery may be obtained on Countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 5th proximo, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance is effected.

CHS. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1888.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ARYSSINIA"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,  
YOKOHAMA, AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Carriage impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1888.

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Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

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D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.

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## Intimations.

### PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

#### (c) HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

#### TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works of

WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,

" BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase, to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1888.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR.

A. DENISON,

A. M. Inst. C.E.

61, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

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N O T I C E .

WE have admitted Mr. SILAS AARON HARDOUNO a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong and China, from 1st January, 1888.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1888.

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N O T I C E .

M Y INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of HAHN, PIRON & Co. has ceased from this day.

E. PIRON.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WATSON'S

STRONGEST LEMONADE.

In an excellent stimulant and preventative of Disease, it is recommended by the Faculty.

During the present season, avoid all doubtful food, it is weaker, over-fatigue, and impure air.

A bottle of ASTA-LIC CORDIAL, and a bottle of ASTA-FIVE-SPICE LIQUEUR-BRANDY, are useful things to have in the house.

The following DISINFECTANTS are reduced.

PERMANGANATE FLUID (similar to Fowler's) one bottle or \$4 per 2 gallon jar.

CALIOLIC ACID 50% per quart bottle.

TEA'S FLUID; CH. DUDE OF LIME and other Disinfectants at usual prices.

Special quotations for wholesale quantities.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 16th June 1888.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 28th June, 1888, MARY

MARIE, the dearly beloved wife of H.H.

MEADE, Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 26

years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1888.

On several occasions during the past few weeks, the very unpleasant task has devolved upon us of directing public attention to the extraordinary manner in which law and justice have been outraged and trampled upon in the Police Courts of this colony, owing to the ignorance, insipidity, or stupidity—it does not matter which—of the two members of the Civil Service at present performing the duties of the Magistracy. It is always exceedingly disagreeable, and especially so in a small community like Hongkong, where every person is more or less known to every other to have to write or speak publicly of any person who is filling a responsible public position to the best of his ability; but the press writer should do his self-imposed duty to the maximum, notwithstanding personal considerations. Ignoring alike private feuds and personal inclinations in the interest of the interests of public justice, we have no objection to attire the dignity of upbraiding either Mr. H. E. Williams or Mr. T. Scrymgeour Smith, with those abominations we heartily believe would be enough public servants to consider that such acquirments applied to the magistracy and it is, we readily admit, a far more disgraceful fortune than it is their only that they have been pitched into positions which they are not merely incapable of adequately filling, but where they are a standing menace and danger to the administration of justice and the liberty of the subject. Scarcely a day passes without one of these magistrates holding himself up to public ridicule by decisions which are neither in accordance with law nor justice, and by sentences which are out of all proportion to the character of the offence. It is this sort of thing that kills public confidence in the inviolability of our criminal courts, and, as a matter of actual fact, the present Police Magistrates are common subjects of ridicule throughout the colony. And, we are sorely afraid, that in this instance public opinion is based on no mere idle prejudice, but is quite justified by the extraordinary liberties the magistrates are constantly taking, not merely with the laws of our country, but with rights which are inherent in every man, woman, or child living under the aegis of the British flag.

It is not our intention at present to make any reference to the recent extraordinary proceedings at the Police Court in connection with the trial, or rather series of trials, of the crew of the British ship "Childwall" for certain charges of alleged mutiny, insubordination, refusal of duty, etc.; should the Attorney General, the legal adviser to the Government, not see fit to move in the matter, it may devolve upon us to show that convenience, or expediency, or something else which we are unable to comprehend, cannot be allowed to over-ride the statutes, the ordinary forms of procedure, and the law of evidence. However, we consider it a duty we owe to public justice to direct the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the case, a alleged a assault on a turnkey in Victoria Gaol, heard before Mr. Wong-nor at the Magistracy yesterday. The story of the case can be set out in a few words: CHARLES WESTERN, employed as assistant turnkey in the Gaol, charged KEUNG CHEUNG a Chinese boatman who had just completed a term of six months imprisonment for larceny, with assault. According to complainant's story, CHEUNG's sentence expired on Saturday, and at 1 p.m. that day he was waiting his turn in the hall with other prisoners to be released. It does not appear in evidence at what hour the man's sentence actually

expired, although, as the rule has been that prisoners are released the first thing in the morning, it was certainly of some interest to know why he was detained until well on in the afternoon, as we shall presently show. The turnkey swore that he was passing through the hall at the time mentioned, when he saw prisoner take up a wooden spittoon and throw it at him with all his force. The missile luckily missed its mark, for, according to WESTERN, "had it hit him it would have cut his head right open." Singularly enough, no provocation had been given the prisoner, and the turnkey could give no reason why such an attack should have been made. It was true that prisoner had been under complainant's charge, and had been reported for refusing to work, for which he had been flogged three times, and only on Friday last he had been flogged, for assaulting (?) an assistant turnkey, and WESTERN triced him up to receive his cruel. When prisoner threw the spittoon, WESTERN rushed at him, knocked him down, mastered him, and took him to the Superintendent's office. Unfortunately for Mr. WESTERN, this nice little story was not corroborated, but on the contrary, a fellow turnkey and a European prisoner who witnessed the whole affair, swore that CHEUNG never threw the spittoon at all, and further indicated that WESTERN had actually originated the trouble. The prisoner stated, and apparently with truth, that he was in pain from the flogging that he had received the previous day, and was in consequence lying down in the half, WESTERN passed by and kicked him in order to make him get up, and when he tried to explain that his term had expired and he was leaving the prison, the officer struck him two or three blows. He positively denied ever having thrown the spittoon, a statement which as we have already pointed out, was confirmed by the other turnkey and the European prisoner. It was therefore clear enough on the evidence that no assault had been committed by KEUNG CHEUNG, and yet Mr. WOODHOUSE convicted him and sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, after fining the prosecutor, WESTERN, \$10 for giving false evidence.

We appeal to Governor des Vaux and to the Hongkong public whether it is desirable that exhibitions of this kind should be allowed to disgrace our courts of justice? KEUNG CHEUNG was tried for assaulting WESTERN by throwing a spittoon at him; the evidence showed that he did not throw the spittoon, and the magistrate expressed his belief in that evidence by fining the prosecutor \$10 for perjury. But on what grounds, we would ask, did Mr. WOODHOUSE commit the unfortunate victim of the turnkey's spiteful brutality to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour? What offence did the wretched man commit? If he did not assault WESTERN, and surely there cannot be the slightest doubt on that point, why was he sent back to gaol? The man was not being tried for any offence against prison discipline—the probabilities are that at the time the fracas occurred he was legally not a prisoner at all, but ought to have been released hours before; but even if this had been the charge there was no evidence to support it. And we will go further and say that had a technical breach of prison discipline been committed, assuming that the man's previous sentence had not expired and that he had actually attempted to throw the spittoon—his Worship's sentence of six weeks' hard labour was, under all the circumstances, a piece of scandalous, brutality, entirely without justification or excuse. We have, no doubt, that His Excellency the Governor will consider it his duty to investigate this case and see that justice is done. During that investigation we would, I hope, that Sir WILLIAM DES VEAUX will make some inquiry into the custom of wholesale flogging which appears to prevail in the Gap for alleged disobedience of orders and such like offences. If prisoners are "triced up" and the lives flogged out of them on the unsupported complaints of men like Assistant Turnkey WESTERN, it becomes a matter for serious consideration whether this practice can be justified. And above all we would put it to His Excellency and the Executive Council whether the time has not arrived when the best interests of the colony and the prestige of British justice demand that the responsible positions of police magistrates should be filled by qualified lawyers, who will prevent the administration of justice from becoming contemptible in the eyes of the community.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We would call our readers' attention to the new programme of the Wash Norton's famous *World of Wonder* performance to be held this evening at the Theatre Royal, City Hall.

The General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Wingkang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* comments at great length on the Regulations recently enacted with a view to control the traffic on the public roads of that city.

We have to acknowledge receipt from the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs of the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1887," together with the reports and statistics for Corea. This useful compilation is got up in the usual excellent style characteristic of all the Customs publications.

It seems hardly worth public mention, says the Koko native paper *Nautu Shinbin*, but there is a native of Wakayama now residing in Vishinomiyu, who is only forty years old and yet has divorced forty-seven wives during the twenty-five years that have elapsed since he first embarked on the troubled seas of matrimony. This much-married individual took unto himself No. 49 a few years ago.

A CHINESE native paper says that on the night of the 20th June thirty or forty feet of the old city wall of Yangchow came down with a crash of thunder, and destroyed two cottages, crushing an old man, who was the only person in the city, so badly that it is thought he will die. Vagrants were then removing the bricks for sale, but in such a cunning way that the wall looked all right. This was the ancient city wall, which is quite distinct from the modern city wall of Yangchow (in Kiangsu).

Our Yokohama contemporary of June 22nd publishes a lengthy report of a cowardly attack made, presumably by Russians, upon the boats of the British schooner *Nemo*, in the Behring Strait. The boats were pulling along the coast with the intention of rejoining the schooner when a murderous fire was opened on them from behind the rocks, resulting in three Japanese sailors being killed, and Captain Snow and three Japanese wounded. The master has been brought under the notice of the British consular authorities,

THE *Hu-pao* reports that a mandarin called Tsung Yilan committed suicide at Tientsin on the 13th June by cutting his throat. His career had been an unfortunate one. Nominated, twenty years ago, after passing his examination as a *Tsin-shi*, as a Preceptor of the Imperial Academy (Kwao Tzé Kien) and expectant Sub-prefect, during those twenty years the only billet that fell to his share was the very poor one of Maritime Sub-prefect at Taku, near Tientsin. He and his wife and family were literally starving and before his recent successful attempt at suicide he had already attempted it, in company with a companion, by hanging, but they were both rescued on that occasion.

HOLSON, one of the crew of the British ship *Childwall* was this morning charged before Mr. SERCOMBE-SMITH with assaulting Capt. Watson of that vessel, on the 22nd May last, and with damaging the ship's cabin in which he was confined. After hearing a considerable amount of evidence of a conflicting character, his Worship found the charge of assault not sustained and discharged the prisoner on that count, but sentenced him to a week's imprisonment without hard labour for wilfully damaging the ship's cabin. Thomas, another of the crew, was sentenced to four weeks imprisonment with hard labour for refusal of duty, and the remainder to twelve weeks hard labour for refusal of duty and thereby endangering the lives of the ship's company and the property of the owners and shippers. Brennan, Mortimer and Bullock are still to be charged with other offences, such as breaking open the galley door, stealing provisions, etc.

THE lower Wyndham Street oracle has shirked forth another riddle, in the usual "Does the Governor know?" burden, doubtless to the amusement of the personage to whom the song is dedicated, who can well afford to laugh in his sleeve at the deep-rooted self-contradiction in which the Sphinx has thought fit to indulge. The Governor is saddled with the self-imposed task of looking into and working out himself the duties devolving on the various departments of the public service, and in the same breath he is asked whether he knows what is going on in these same departments. He is taxed with "doing everything himself" and is asked whether he knows that "one official has 'bossed' the Colony for six years and means to do it still." "Tite Barnacle," alias "Brownie," or the weather prophet of the *China Mail*, may well regret the public with further morsels of this new "Does the Governor know?" song. We will have it set to music and every stanza ending in the appropriate—"The Governor knows that the China Mail knows nothing" refrain.

FROM Messrs. WHEELOCK & CO.'s freight market report of June 29th we take the following:—Since our last advices, dated 15th instant, our freight market homewards has ruled very quiet, rates nominally unchanged with not much cargo offering. There is a demand for steam tonnage for the coal carrying trade from Nagasaki to this, and coast ports, but not at very remunerative rates. Under orders from the Glen Line steamship *Glenaryston*, 1,400-tonner, will sail in ballast to Manila to load for the United Kingdom. The Russian ship *Primus*, 1,748 tons register, also fixed at home, will sail in ballast for the same destination to load for a port in the Atlantic States. Quotations are:—Nanchang to Swatow, 20 Mex. cents per picul, steam, small enquiry. Chefoo to Swatow, 13 Mex. cents per picul, small demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.20 per ton Coast net, for steamers demand; \$1.20 ex ship, for sailing vessels. Settlements during the fortnight have been:—*Glasgow*, German barque, 619 tons register, (at Amoy) Fochow to Tientsin, \$1.00 in full, 15 lay days. *Arada*, British barque, 417 tons register, Ningpo to Whampoa, \$2.30 in full; 18 lay days. *Roslyn*, British barque, 397 tons register, (optional charter) Nanchang to Amoy, 16 Mex. cents per picul; Chefoo to Amoy, 16 Mex. cents per picul, 20 lay days. Disengaged vessel in port *ines Rohl*, Danish barque, 338 tons register.

THE attendance at Woodcutter's Royal Australian Circus last night was not so large as on the two previous occasions, though a sufficiently appreciative audience derived considerable amusement out of the varied performances provided by the programme. Some sensation was experienced when Miss Alice Moore failed to appear in her small wife (with trained dogs) *Miss*, the young Japanese Tommy Kitchie, of *Swinging Bamboo* celebrity taking her place. But it was soon explained that Miss Moore was seriously ill with fever, and that she would not be able to perform for three or four more evenings to come. Young Kitchie managed the wire as dexterously as he does the bamboo; the pigeons thought fit to express their grief for their mistress' illness by not appearing in public; and so this, one of the liveliest parts of the programme, was considerably marred. The remaining portion of the entertainment was very efficiently carried out and warmly received by the audience. We understand Mr. WOODYEAR received a telegram yesterday from Singapore informing him of the departure of five new members of his Company by the S.S. *Diamond*. They may be expected here towards the end of the week, when a change in the programme and new attractions will not fail to draw crowded houses to the slightly entertainment at Bowrington. The Circus gives another performance to-night.

We would call our readers' attention to the new programme of the Wash Norton's famous *World of Wonder* performance to be held this evening at the Theatre Royal, City Hall.

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Wingkang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

*H.M.S. Rambler* is under orders to leave Shanghai on the 5th inst. to continue her surveying duties.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Audacieuse*, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and is due on the 9th inst.

In a quarter-mile handicap at the Sir Joseph Banks running grounds, Sydney, on May 30th, the famous American sprinter L. E. Myers, starting from scratch, won easily by three yards in the remarkable time of 48 1/5 seconds, the best record for the distance ever made in Australia.

OWING to the purchase by the United States of Alaska from Russia, the States now own all the eastern shores of the Behring Strait. Trouble has for some time arisen between the British and American sealers at work in the Behring Straits, and it is reported that the United States have sent four men of war to seize the British sealers.

THE Peking correspondent of the *Shih Pao* writes that it has been decided to lay a third railway at the Wan Shou Shan, adjoining the south lake; also to lay another several miles at Hsi Hui Tai Tien. The rolling stock and materials have been contracted for with a foreign firm, and they are expected to arrive in Peking some time during July.

MESSRS. BANDINEL & CO. write from Newchwang, under date the 23rd instant, that produce was dear owing to the demand to fill steamers in port, and the want of rain in the south of the province; in the north, they say, the crops promise well. The vessels in port were

Wingkang, Canton, *Steiffo*, *Kwangchi*, *Soo-chau*, *Oscar Möller*, *Clara Bakunin* and *Elizabeth*; and the arrivals to date, 88 steamers and 27 ships.

Li A-FOO, aged 28, a coolie, hailing from Wei-chow, was this morning charged at the Police Court before Mr. WOODHOUSE with stealing a pair of shoes and a jacket, valued at \$1.40, the property of one of his brothers in trade, who said the things were taken out of a shed where he generally left them before going to work. He went away at 8 in the morning and on returning at noon found his property missing and defendant gone. Witness came to Hongkong to search for the thief and found him in a steam launch going to Kowloon. He called out to the defendant who threw the shoes at him, but held on to the jacket, and attempted to make his escape. He was afterwards arrested by the police, who corroborated witness' story. The accused said he was a new comer, and having no defence he was imprisoned for six weeks with hard-labour.

SAYS the *Hu-pao* news of June 26th:—Rumours were current yesterday that a serious *duende* had occurred in Korea, aimosity to foreigners being the motive; and that Mr. Robert Jaffray, formerly of Yokohama, had lost his life during the disturbance. So far as we have been able to ascertain the report is very greatly exaggerated, and most probably because the Koreans, or at least an ignorant mob of them, had threatened an attack on the foreign residents under the impression that the latter are cannibals. According to the accounts published in the Yokohama papers the trouble is over, in that the safety of foreigners secured by parties of seamen and marines landed from United States, Russian and French war vessels. The Korean authorities also seem to have acted promptly, and H.M.S. *Leander* left Yokohama immediately news of the disturbance was received, in order to look after the interests of the British portion of the foreign community. The *Herald* mentions the death of Mr. Jaffray, but without giving any particulars, so it is not probable he met with foul play.

THIS afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. SERCOMBE-SMITH, the *Childwall* case was again on the *taips*. When the two men, Holson and Mortimer were charged with disobeying the orders of the Captain when he told them to desist from interfering with the *taipaways* when going over the ship's gangway on the 28th March. They were found guilty and sentenced to four weeks hard labour, in addition to the other sentences previously passed on them. Following this case was that of Brennan and Mortimer for stealing two ducks, the property of Captain Watson, and also for breaking open the galley door in order to cook the same; being found guilty they were sentenced to four weeks hard labour in addition to their other sentences. Bullock and Brennan were then charged with continued wilful refusal of duty from the 26th May to June 4th, 1888, while the ship was at anchor in Manila harbour; they were also found guilty and sentenced to four weeks imprisonment with hard labour, in addition to all other sentences. The charge of scuttling the *Childwall* while at anchor in Manila harbour will not be gone into, the evidence so far being somewhat too circumstantial.

CAPT. M. H. HAYES gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on "The Make and Shape of Horses" to the members of his class at the City Hall last night. There was a large attendance, which included 'most' of the leading local sportsmen. The lecturer started by referring to the old saying that "horses run in all shapes," an aphorism to which he could not subscribe. It was an absurdity to say that badly-shaped horses could never develop high speed; nobody ever saw a horse that was shaped like a *dachshund*, win the Derby, or a greyhound of that shape win the Waterloo Cup. All species of animals differ in their particular forms, for the sake of strength or speed. It was the same with men. Pedestrians were long-legged men, and wrestlers were men with short legs and long bodies; the first had to develop speed, the latter strength. To secure speed in a race-horse certain shapes and attitudes were absolutely necessary, and amongst these were long legs and a long neck, the latter being indispensable for a horse to fully extend himself in front. During a visit to England the lecturer had photographs taken of a number of leading race-horses, and as would be seen, all of them had long legs and short bodies, like the deer tribe. He had personally measured St. Simon and Ormonde, two of the fastest horses that ever ran in England. St. Simon was 33 inches higher at the shoulder than the length of his body, and Ormonde was 3 inches higher. The likenesses he would presently exhibit would show that it was in the *loins* where the muscular development was greatest, and where it was most required. Behind the saddle should be flat; no one ever saw a horse with *loins* sloping like the roof of a house that was fast excepting over a very short distance, because strength was needed there to raise the forelegs and send them well forward. Captain Hayes then discussed practically and at considerable length the make and shape of horses, explaining to his audience the various points of excellence in racers, and illustrating his remarks by a number of excellent transparencies of such equine celebrities of the English turf as Ormonde, St. Simon, Tristan, and Zedone, the famous ponies Water Lily, Skittles, and Magic, the Mongolian "cracks" Teek-kwang, Susewind, and St. Gothard, and many other interesting photographs.

Capt. Hayes' lecture, which lasted an hour and a quarter, was well received by the audience, and was thoroughly appreciated by all present.

A REPORT from Tientsin states that Mr. Von Mollendorff has been engaged as adviser to His Excellency Yuan-Sukai at Seoul.

In the New South Wales Legislative Council on May 30th, Mr. Julian Salomon, Q.C., stated, in reply to Mr. Dangar, that 9,076 Chinese had left the colony during the years 1882 to 1887 inclusive. The arrivals, however, Mr. Salomon stated, were greatly in excess of that number.

WE learn that Mr. W. Wilke, a German subject who has for the past two years been earning his living as a teacher of music and foreign languages at Hakodadi, committed suicide at that port on June 22nd. It is believed that want of success in business was the cause of the rash act.

#### SUPREME COURT.

#### VIN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. F

advertisements.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WATSON'S

A STRONG ENT'LE MONADE.

Is an excellent stomachic and preventive of

Dinner and diarrhoea caused by the Faculty.

During the present season, avoid all doubtful

Food, fatigue, over-tiredness, and impure air.

A bottle of ASTRATIC CORDIAL, and a bottle

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things to have in the house.

The following DISINFECTANTS are reduced

in price:

PERMANANTINE FLUID (similar to

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JEVES FLUID, CH'ORT'DE LIME and

other Disinfectants at usual prices.

Special quotations for wholesale quantities.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong 16th June 1888.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 26th June, 1888, MARY

MAFE, the dearly beloved wife of H.

MAFE, Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 26

years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Hongkong, Tuesday, July 3, 1888.

On several occasions during the past few weeks the very unpleasant task has devolved upon us of directing public attention to the extraordinary manner in which law and the law-breakers have outraged

and trampled upon in the Police Courts of this colony, owing to the ignorance, inexperience, or stupidity—it does not matter which—of the two members of the Civil Service at present performing the duties of the Magistracy. It is always excessively discreditable, and especially so in a small community like Hongkong, where every person is more or less known to each other, to have to write or speak officially of any person who is filling a responsible public position to the best of his ability, but the press writer who does this self-imposed duty to the community needlessly may waive all personal considerations, forgetting alike private associations and personal inclinations in life. In view of the interests of public justice, we can have no objection to attacking the conduct of either either Mr. H. E. Watson, or Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith, in this question in as honest, highly-wrought and impartial language as public servants and their legal requirements applied to the man in question and it is, we readily admit, far more interesting than it is their fault if they have been pitifully worked into positions which they are not merely incapable of adequately filling, but where they are a scandalous menace and danger to the administration of justice and the liberty of the subject. Scarcely a day passes without one of these magistrates holding himself up to public ridicule by decisions which are neither in accordance with law nor justice, and by sentences which are out of all proportion to the character of the offence. It is this sort of thing that kills public confidence in the inviolability of our criminal courts, and, as a matter of actual fact, the present Police Magistrates are common-subjects of ridicule throughout the colony. And we are sorely afraid that in this instance public opinion is based on no mere idle prejudice, but is more than justified by the extraordinary liberties the magistrates are constantly taking, not merely with the laws of our country, but with rights which are inherent in every man, woman, or child living under the aegis of the British flag.

It is not our intention at present to make any reference to the recent extraordinary proceedings at the Police Court in connection with the trial, or rather series of trials, of the crew of the British ship "Childwall" for certain charges of alleged mutiny, insubordination, refusal of duty, etc.; should the Attorney General, the legal adviser to the Government, not see fit to move in the matter, it may devolve upon us to show that convenience, or expediency, or something else which we are unable to comprehend, cannot be allowed to over-ride the statutes, the ordinary forms of procedure, and the law of evidence. However, we consider it a duty to public justice to direct the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the case of a sailor on a turnkey in Victoria Gaol, heard before Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistracy yesterday. The facts of the case can be set out in a few words. CHARLES WESTERN, employed as assistant turnkey in the Gaol, charged

KESUO, a Chinese boatman who had just completed a term of six months' imprisonment for larceny, with assault. According to complainant's story, CHEUNG's sentence expired on Saturday, and at 1 p.m. that day he was waiting his turn in the hall with other prisoners to be released. It does not appear in evidence at what hour the man's sentence actually

expired, although, as the rule has been that prisoners are released the first thing in the morning, it was certainly of some interest to know why he was detained until well on in the afternoon, as we shall presently show.

The turnkey swore that he was passing through the hall at the time mentioned, when he saw prisoner take up a wooden spittoon and throw it at him with all his force. — The missile luckily missed its mark, for, according to WESTERN, "had it hit him, it would have cut his head right open." Singularly enough, no provocation had been given the prisoner, and the turnkey could give no reason why such an attack should have been made. It was true that prisoner had been under complainant's charge, and had been reported for refusing to work, for which he had been flogged three times, and only on Friday last he had been flogged for assaulting (?) an assistant turnkey, and WESTERN tried him up to receive his gruel. When prisoner threw the spittoon, WESTERN rushed at him, knocked him down, mastered him, and took him to the Superintendent's office. Unfortunately for Mr. WESTERN this nice little story was not corroborated, but on the contrary, a fellow turnkey and a European prisoner who witnessed the whole affair, swore that CHEUNG never threw the spittoon at all, and further indicated that WESTERN had actually originated the trouble. The prisoner stated, and apparently with truth, that he was in pain from the flogging that he had received the previous day, and was in consequence lying down in the hall.

WESTERN passed by and kicked him in order to make him get up, and when he tried to explain that his term had expired and he was leaving the prison, the officer struck him two or three blows. He positively denied ever having thrown the spittoon, a statement which as we have already pointed out, was confirmed by the other turnkey and the European prisoner. It was therefore clear enough of the evidence that no assault had been committed by KUNG CHEUNG, and yet Mr. Wodehouse convicted him and sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, after fining the prosecutor, WESTERN, \$10 for giving false evidence.

We appeal to Governor des Vaux and to the Hongkong public whether it is desirable that exhibitions of this kind should be allowed to disgrace our courts of justice? KUNG CHEUNG was tried for assaulting WESTERN by throwing a spittoon at him; the evidence showed that he did not throw the spittoon, and the magistrate expressed his belief in that evidence by fining the prosecutor \$10 for perjury. But on what grounds, we would ask, did Mr. Wodehouse condemn the unfortunate victim of the turnkey's spiteful brutality to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour? What offence did the wretched man commit?

If he did not assault WESTERN, and surely there cannot be the slightest doubt on that point, why was he sent back to gaol? The man was not being tried for any offence against prison discipline—the probabilities are that at the time the fracas occurred he was legally not a prisoner at all, but ought to have been released hours before; but even if this had been the charge there was no evidence to support it. And we will go further and say that had a technical breach of prison discipline been committed—assuming that the man's previous sentence had not expired and that he had actually attempted to throw the spittoon—his Worship's sentence of six weeks' hard labour was, under all the circumstances, a piece of scandalous brutality entirely without justification, or excuse. We have no doubt that His Excellency the Governor will consider it his duty to investigate this case and see that justice is done. During that investigation we would fain hope that Sir WILLIAM DES VEAUX will make some inquiry into the custom of wholesale flogging which appears to prevail in the Gaol for alleged mutiny, insubordination, refusal of duty, etc.; should the Attorney General, the legal adviser to the Government, not see fit to move in the matter, it may devolve upon us to show that convenience, or expediency, or something else which we are unable to comprehend, cannot be allowed to over-ride the statutes, the ordinary forms of procedure, and the law of evidence. However, we consider it a duty to public justice to direct the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the case of a sailor on a turnkey in Victoria Gaol, heard before Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistracy yesterday. The facts of the case can be set out in a few words. CHARLES WESTERN, employed as assistant turnkey in the Gaol, charged

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The Courrier d'Haiphong comments at great length on the Regulations recently enacted with a view to control the traffic on the public roads of that city.

H.M.S. "Rambler" is under orders to leave Shanghai on the 6th inst. to continue her surveying duties.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer "Archives" from London, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and is due on the 9th inst.

In a quarter-mile handicap at the Sir Joseph Banks running grounds, Sydney, on May 20th, the famous American sprinter L. E. Myers, starting from scratch, won easily by three yards in the remarkable time of 48 2/5 seconds, the best record for the distance ever made in Australia.

OWING to the purchase by the United States of Alaska from Russia, the States now own all the eastern shores of the Behring Straits. Trouble has for some time arisen between the British and American sealers at work in the Behring trade, and it is reported, that the United States have sent four men of war to seize the British sealers.

The Peking correspondent of the "St. Paul" writes that it has been decided to lay a three-mile railway at the Wan Shan Shan, adjoining the south lake, also to lay another five miles at Hsu Hai Tien. The rolling stock and materials have been contracted for with a foreign firm, and they are expected to arrive in Peking some time during July.

MESSRS. Bandinel &amp; Co. write from Newchwang, under date the 23rd instant, that produce was dear owing to the demand to fatten steers in port, presumably by Russians, upon the boats of the British schooner "Nemo," in the Behring Straits on May 27th. The boats were putting along the coast with the intention of rejoining the schooner when a murderous fire was opened on them from behind the rocks, resulting in three Japanese sailors being killed, and Captain Snow and three Japanese wounded. The matter has been brought under the notice of the British consular authorities.

THE "Hao-pao" reports that a mandarin called Tsung Yilan committed suicide at Tientsin on the 13th June by cutting his throat. His career had been an unfortunate one. Nominated twenty years ago, after passing his examination as a "Tzu-jih," as a Preceptor of the Imperial Academy (Kwuh Tsze Kien) and expectant Sub-prefect, during those twenty years the only billet that fell to his share was the very poor one of Maritime Sub-prefect at Taku, near Tientsin. He and his wife and family were literally starving and before his recent successful attempt at suicide he had already attempted it, in company with a concubine, by hanging, but they were both rescued on that occasion.

BOLSON, one of the crew of the British ship "Childwall" was this morning charged before Mr. Sercombe-Smith with assaulting Capt. Watson of that vessel, on the 22nd May last, and with damaging the ship's cabin in which he was confined. After hearing a considerable amount of evidence of a conflicting character, his Worship found the charge of assault not sustained and discharged the prisoner on that count, but sentenced him to a week's imprisonment without hard labour for wilfully damaging the ship's cabin.

Thomas, another of the crew, was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for refusal of duty, and the remainder to twelve weeks' hard labour for refusal of duty and thereby endangering the lives of the ship's company, the property of the owners and shippers. Brennan, Mortimer and Bullock are still to be charged with other offences, such as breaking open the safe, door, stealing provisions, etc.

THE lower Wyndham Street oracle has shrieked forth another riddle in the usual "Does the Governor know?" bell, doubtless to the amusement of the person to whom the song is dedicated, who can well afford to laugh in his sleeve at the deep-rooted self-contradic-

tion in which the Sphinx has thought fit to indulge. The Governor is saddled with the self-imposed task of looking into and working out himself the duties devolving on the various departments of the public service, and in the same breath he is asked whether he knows what is going on in these same departments. He is taxed with "doing everything himself" and is asked whether he knows that "one official has 'bossed' the Colony for six years and means to do it still." "Tie Bancale," alias "Brownie," or the weather prophet of the "China Mail," may well regard the public with further morsels of this new "Does the Governor know?" song. We will have it set to music and every stanza ending in the appropriate "The Governor knows that, the China Mail knows nothing" refrain.

Frost-Messrs. Wheelock &amp; Co.'s freight market report, of June 29th we take the following.— Since our last 'advice,' dated 15th instant, our freight market headquarters has ruled very quiet, though nominally unchanged with not much cargo offering. There is a demand for steam tonnage for the coal-carrying trade from Nagasaki to this, and coast ports, but not at very remunerative rates. Under orders from home the Glen Line steamship "Cleartway," 1,400 tons register, will proceed in ballast to Manila to load for the United Kingdom. The Russian ship "Prins," 1,148 tons register, also fixed at home, will sail in ballast for the same destination to load for a port in the Atlantic States. Quotations are: Newchwang to Swatow, 20 Mex. cents per picul steam, small enquiry. Chefoo to Swatow, 12 Mex. cents per picul, small demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.40 per ton coal net, for steamers demand; \$1.20 ex ship, for sailing vessels. Settlements during the fortnight have been:— "Calcutta," German barque, 619 tons register, at Amoy Fochow to Tientsin, \$3,000 in full, 15 days lay. "Arcadia," British barque, 417 tons register, Ningpo to Whampoa, \$2,300 in full, 18 lay days. "Rifton," British barque, 397 tons register, (optional charter) Newchwang to Amoy, 22 Mex. cents per picul, 20 lay days. Disengaged vessel in port, "Fins Roff," Danish barque, 338 tons register.

THE attendance at Woodey's Royal Australian Circus last night was not so large as on the two previous occasions, though a sufficiently appreciative audience derived considerable amusement out of the varied performances provided by the programme. Some sensation was experienced when Miss Alice Moore failed to appear in her small white (with trained pigeons) rôle, the young Japanese, Tommy Kitchie, of Swinging Bamboo celebrity taking her place. But it was soon explained that Miss Moore was seriously ill with fever, and that she would not be able to perform for three or four evenings to come. Young Kitchie managed the rôle as dexterously as he does the bamboo; the pigeons thought fit to express their grief for their mistress' illness by not appearing in public; and so this, one of the liveliest parts of the programme, was considerably marred. The remaining portion of the entertainment was very efficiently carried out and warmly received by the audience. We understand Mr. Woodey received a telegram yesterday from Singapore informing him of the departure of five new members of his Company by the S.S. "Diamant." They may be expected here towards the end of the week when a change in the programme and new attractions will not fail to draw crowded houses to the mighty entertainment at Howrah. The Circus gives another performance to-night.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We would call our readers' attention to the new programme of the Wash Norton's famous World of Wonders performance to be held this evening at the Theatre Royal, City Hall.

The General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.) inform us that the Indo-China's "Wingzang," from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

A REPORT from Tientsin states that Mr. Von Hollendorff has been engaged as adviser to His Excellency Yuan Su-kai at Seoul.

In the New South Wales Legislative Council on May 30th, Mr. Julian Salomons, Q.C., stated, in reply to Mr. Dangar, that 9,076 Chinese had left the colony during the years 1882 to 1887 inclusive. The arrivals, however, Mr. Salomons stated, were greatly in excess of that number.

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SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. T. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

SHEPHERD v. CHIANG KING.

Mr. Deacon applied on behalf of Mr. J. Shepherd, of Garden-Road, for an injunction to restrain Chiang King, contractor, from taking water from a pipe supplying his house. He submitted that the Court had power to grant that injunction in Summary Jurisdiction under section 18 of the Code, which provided that where it was shown a party to a suit was wasting, injuring, or alienating property in respect of which the suit was instituted, the Court could restrain him from continuing to do so, and could appoint a receiver.

His lordship said he saw from the affidavits that the matter had been going on since the 2nd June. It was more a matter of damages than of an injunction.

Mr. Deacon urged that no damages could be recovered for being deprived of his water-supply in this weather. It was impossible to live in the house, there not being even a hydrant in the vicinity.

His lordship was of opinion that he could only grant an injunction in Original Jurisdiction. Looking at the affidavits he could not but think that something was wrong—it was absurd that a man could go and cut a Government pipe and deprive another of his water-supply.

Mr. Deacon said the defendant had been applied to, but had taken no notice; Mr. Seth, the landlord, had also unsuccessfully tried to stop it.

His lordship expressed his willingness to alter the case into an original suit, returnable on Friday.

THE PROPOSED PR

# The Hongkong Telegraph

N° 1969.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMLESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$1000, WILL NOT BE RECEIVED. No Depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$1,000 or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. IN CREDITS at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st September 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.  
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
" 6 " 4 "  
" 3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 3,900,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORDES, Esq.  
C. D. HOPKINSON, Esq.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRIDDE, Esq.  
H. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. J. DAILEY, Esq.  
J. P. POERNICKER, Esq.  
B. LAWTON, Esq.  
N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
Hon. A. J. MCLENNAN, Esq.  
E. A. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

C. H. MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1888.

## NOTICE.

### HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Under-mentioned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1888.

## Consignees.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TEVIOT"  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 5th proximo, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th proximo, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1888.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchi, from whence delivery may be obtained on Countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 5th proximo, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance is effected.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1888.

[1]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINIA"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER,  
YOKOHAMA, AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1888.

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### Intimations.

#### GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in the Colony, weighing 7-1/2, in Exchange for STERLING BILLS drawn at 10 days sight on the LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, LONDON, will be received by the CHIEF PAYMASTER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M., TO-MORROW, 4th instant.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department; and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

W. HUGHES, Colonel, Chief Paymaster.

HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY OFFICE, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

[670]

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following is published for general information.

By Command

FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 28th June, 1888.

[688]

### DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING THE PORT OF ILOILO.

AFTER rounding Anini (Southernmost point of Panay) steer E.N.E. magnetic course for St. Ana on the island of Guimaras and as the coast is bold can stand close in until Point Cabalico and Cape Bondolion are in a line; then steer straight up passing 3 miles off Cape Cabalico and 200 yards off Bondolion.

These instructions are given as on entering the Port of Iloilo, Capes Bondolion and Dapdap which are very prominent heads (the latter being at Northern entrance to the harbour) are often mistaken by strangers when entering from the South for Points Cabalico and Bondolion, thus causing them to steer their vessels on to the Oton Bank, Cabalico being no higher than the rest of the coast in looking from the Westward is difficult to distinguish, but from St. Ana or the South is easily recognised.

G. SHELMERDINE, British Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

[654]

THE "FOUR CROWNS" RESTAURANT AND READING ROOM, NO. 14, COCHRANE STREET.

MEALS at all hours at moderate charges. Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and Aerated Waters. Musical Entertainment.

ADOLF STERN, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

[671]

### IMPAIRED VISION.

M. LAWRENCE, of the Firm of LAWRENCE and MAY, OPTICIANS, of London, Calcutta, and Bombay, may be expected in Hongkong on or about the 1st July.

Due notice of Mr. LAWRENCE'S arrival will be given.

Singapore, 6th June, 1888.

[669]

## Intimations.

### PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

(SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works

WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,

" BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1888.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR.

A. DENISON,

6, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

[671]

### NOTICE.

WE have admitted Mt. SILAS AARON HARDOCK a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong and China, from 1st January, 1888.

E. D. SASOON & Co.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1888.

[660]

### NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of HAHN, PIRO & Co. has ceased from this day.

E. PIRO.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

[672]

### NOTICE.

I HAVE this day taken over the Business of

AAHN,

Dealer in Pianos and Musical Instruments.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

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### Shipping.

#### STEAMERS.

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

KASHGAR

will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 4th July, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

[648]

### THE "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT) AND YOKOHAMA.

THE British Steamer

BENLARIG

Captain Freeman, will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 5th July, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th

connection with the Project and which I am able to afford you, I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put to me.

Mr. Denison, who represented a large number of Chinese lot-owners, asked how the sum of \$10,000 for repurchasing land was arrived at.

Mr. Chater replied that it was the total cost of repurchasing some strips of land owned by two Chinese gentlemen. They gave \$4 and \$5 a foot for it, and the repurchase was estimated at the rate of \$5 a foot. This the Government naturally said would have to come out of the new project, paying their own share. He added, in answer to a question put by Mr. Woodin, that the total cost would be divided by proportionate charges. The Government was part owner, and would have to contribute its share. There was a hint, to prevent a small number of owners making their own bargain if they thought they could get the work done cheaper, and getting their contractor to forward his contract, at the price fixed, to the Government.

Mr. Hancock, on behalf of several clients, asked a series of questions, in reply to which Mr. Chater said that the estimate of \$1,146,000 covered "everything—reclaiming, building a sea-wall, paving, sewerage, &c. As soon as one new lot was reclaimed the owner to whom it was allotted could at once put in foundations. He presumed that the receipt of Ordinance restricting Chinese houses to certain limits would apply to the new Reclamation. He expected that verandahs would be allowed on the buildings to be erected on the new ground, owing to the width of the proposed street. New lots would be allotted to present owners in proportion to the frontage. He had received a letter from the Surveyor General, upon the subject, which he read. After some further interrogation,

The Hon. J. Bell Irving proposed:—That the lot-holders from Murray Pier on the east to Marine lot 188 on the west agree to the construction at their expense of a new sea-wall, and to the reclamation of the land inside that sea-wall, according to the plans and upon the terms and conditions referred to and contained in the Colonial Secretary's letters of the 15th August and 15th November 1887, and of the 25th June 1888, the Government contributing to the expenses of the marine frontage held by it within the limits and in proportion thereto.

Mr. Choi Chant seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Solomon then proposed:—That the Government is hereby authorised to proceed with the work without delay and the marine lot-holders undertake to find all necessary funds.

Mr. Lee Teo-Chun seconded, and the motion was carried without dissent.

The proceedings then terminated.

#### THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held this afternoon in the City Hall for the purpose of confirming the following resolution, passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 18th ult.:—"That this Company be wound up voluntarily in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and under the provisions of the Companies' Ordinances of 1865 to 1866."

Mr. C. Michaelson presided, and the attendance was similar to that at the previous meeting.

The Chairman proposed the above resolution.

Mr. Hollis seconded, and the resolution was confirmed.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution:—

"That the Board of Directors for the time being and the Secretary, in accordance with the provisions in the Articles of the said Company, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Mr. Hollis seconded, and the resolution having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

#### SOME COMICAL QUERIES.

##### INTERESTING TO HONGKONGITES.

Isn't it comical that a new-comer to the Crown Colony is almost invariably struck with something funny? Whether it is the nature of the place, the formation of the Island, the tone of the inhabitants, or the strength of the water, it is difficult to ascertain; but certainly there is something that is out of the general order. And whether this is in the regular order of the place, or out of such order, is for Crown Colonists themselves to decide. But—

Isn't it comical that the impression which creates the funny sensation should be one that is enduring? The comicalities of most other places create, generally, only an action of the muscles of the face, a few interjections, emphatic ones, maybe, but certainly not lasting. Hongkong can improve on this thing to some purpose. The impression that strikes one comical here is not easily forgotten. For instance:—The stranger who takes a walk abroad after dusk looking for "things by the way," and finds neither illuminated names of the streets, nor electric light to dispel the gloom, or show him his way about, is "struck comical" in a most emphatic manner, when on turning a corner, the projecting staves of a chair, without a light, run full tilt against him, and send him sprawling head over heels down one of the beautiful declivities that are so admirably fitted for toppling over. The most comical part of it is that there is no snow, and the victim does not slide, but goes "role-y-pole-y" side-ways and end-ways till he felicitously somewhere. And more comical still, he has to keep indoors and out of sight. This impression is worn off somewhat, and the risk of Hongkongites getting discoloured impressions of his character is obviated. But—

Isn't it comical that some sort of law or regulation is not enforced against these chair-coolies carrying lights? The comical part of the matter is rather too one-sided. It may be all-right enough to create fun for others in enacting the part of a street acrobat, but when one is not trained to the business, and is not paid for it, the impressions one receives are far from being desirable, and are much too expensive.

An order strictly enforced that all-chair coolies, public or private, should carry lights after dark, would make the comical side of Hongkong a little more attractive to strangers. But—

Isn't it comical that Hongkongites should appear to be occupied with matters outside the place, that attention cannot be given to such everyday, commonplace matters as the street names, and the lighting of alleys and by-ways of the Crown colony? A stranger would be "struck comical" in an emphatic manner, no doubt, by some of the enthusiastic colonists, if he were to assert that the place is so diminutive that a half-hour is sufficient to find out all its turnings and windings. And yet that is about what it amounts to in actual fact, as far as the practice in this respect is concerned. But—

Isn't it comical that the present war scare in Europe should have such an effect in Hongkong as seems prevalent from the tone of some of the newspapers here? The comical telegrams that Reuter sometimes sends and the late sham fight put together seem to have had a wonderfully comical effect. Not only are the mighty thereby disturbed, but the Hongkongites are full of visions of invasion, conquest, and the utterly defenceless state of the (formerly

considered) unconquerable island. A new reading of an oft-quoted expression may be applicable to Hongkong: "millions for defence and protection from an imaginary enemy (including the creation of a considerable number of most desirable sinecure positions with good pay and nothing bado) but not one cent for steerage improvements, or protection of the water supply?" But—

Isn't it comical that after all the hubbub and notoriety about Jubilee fountains and such like memorials, there should be so great difficulty in getting a drink of the aqueous fluid, such as it is? As far as can be seen, there are enough fountains, but unfortunately they are too much like residents during this hot weather, *rather too dry*. Perhaps it is because there has been so much rain of late, and everybody could, or had to, be wet outside. That it was better to follow out the engagement, than bring himself into dispute. A house was secured, and in a few days—now a week ago—the marriage occurred. All the inferior officials appeared ready with presents, and now the young man is higher up in the world. Such is a romance of Chinese life!

The treasurer of the province, a Manchu, Chung Pao, has just been degraded from office, and is now in office here for a good many years, and is now over seventy years of age. Having one of the most lucrative positions in the province, he had a little too long. He should have memorialised the Throne for leave of absence on account of failing eyesight, or sleepless nights, in severe nervous pains in the whole body. The present judge, a Mongol, temporarily fills the office of treasurer, while the Taotai from Yen-chow will act as judge.

The city is for the most part safe and peaceful. The opposition that was raised against the English missionary for renting a house has all receded, and he now has quiet possession.

Besides the two places, and made under such headings as appeared in one of the papers, are left to such writers as the author of "Our young men?" I wonder what the "old young men" as well as the young "young men" of Shanghai will say on hearing that they are disdained, pale-faced, unable to dance, and such like things, while being at the same time athletes!

The affairs of the Roman Catholics at Yen-chow-fo are unsatisfactory. The people have quieted down, and the scholars do not seem inclined to oppose further, but the officials are as unwilling as ever. The Bishop from there went to the Taotai's yamen here, but the Taotai would not see him, and appointed some deputies instead.

The opposition now takes a new character. The objection now raised to the property is that it was clandestinely sold. The Bishop, finding no sort of satisfaction here, has gone to Peking.

We are enabled to give a few further particulars about the recent disturbance in the Korean capital to which we referred in our issue of Monday last (June 25th). The *sacred* appears to have been of the usual character which takes place periodically in the Royal city of the "Hermit Kingdom," and had its origin in the revival of the old absurd rumours directed against foreigners, and the futile credulity of the populace of the Capital. It appears that some evil disposed Chinese spread a report that the American Missionaries in the country had purchased a number of Corian children and after killing them, had boiled them down for medicines. This aroused the popular feeling and caused the authorities to take steps to preserve the lives of the Missionaries, who were all called in from the country and placed in safety. The people next seized nine Korean officials who were said to have been parties to the sale of the children to the Missionaries, and then put them to death by decapitation in the public streets. In the meantime the foreign residents at Seoul telegraphed to Chemulpo to the commanders of the American, French, Russian, Japanese and Chinese men-of-war for assistance. There were one American man-of-war, the *Essex*; the *Poles* having just left one Frenchman, the *Ashir*, one Russian cruiser, two Japanese, and one Chinese war vessel in port at the time. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th inst., the *Essex*, *Ashir* and the Russian vessel sent about thirty men each, who started in separate bodies to Seoul to protect their nationals there. The Japanese, next morning, sent a large number of well-armed men to the assistance of their countrymen at the capital, a distance of some forty miles. The narrative breaks off here, our informant left on the following evening before any further news was received from Seoul. Just as he was leaving, however, Herr P. G. von Mühlenhoff arrived from Tientsin by the *Ouari Maru*, it being generally stated in Chemulpo that he came at the instance of Li Hung-chang. We also understand that prior to the arrival of the armed forces from the various men-of-war at Seoul the Korean authorities sent small bodies of troops to guard the foreign consulates. There would seem, from what we hear, to be a large number, about 80, in all, of Japanese, supposed to be workmen, constantly kept about the Japanese Embassy at the capital, but who in reality are irregular soldiers, whose presence is to guard against such dangers as the one of the 19th inst., which in view of the existing order of things in the capital seems to be a not unwise provision. —*N. C. Daily News.*

The opposition to the city of Lai-an in South Korea is the only English missionary who was left there to bear the brunt of the trouble, has concluded to take a change by going to Peking. We believe he does not intend to seek aid from the British Legation, but will wait for the Anglo and French Legations to push their matters through. The opposition there is more or less of an and on greater violation of law than that elsewhere, in that the peaceful propagation of Christianity, the freedom for Chinese to serve the foreigner, and the necessary purchase of food, are forbidden. The official following the lead of the Governor, do nothing except aid the local gentry and scholars.

In fact the present attitude of the Governor is affecting the whole province. All the officials quickly learn that the Governor is not inclined to protect the missionaries in their work or punish guilty persons participating in anti-Christian or anti-foreign riots. Here, at the capital, every one now says, that it is not the Magistrate of Taotai, but the Governor, who is mainly responsible.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Excellency was an official of much less importance, he became acquainted with a person of the rank of Prefect, who had a son who seemed worthy of being engaged to his daughter. Since then the Prefect died, while Chang Yao advanced from one position to another by rare fortune he has become the Governor of Shantung. The one family became poorer and poorer, while the other gained a relish for pomp and wealth, ease and honour. The intended son-in-law, being urged by personal friends, appears at last at the Governor's yamen. Being dressed in unseemly costume, he was ignored by some, but at last on his letter into the Governor's hands, The Governor seemed to forget the plan of the past, but in due time came to the conclusion that it was better to follow out the engagement, than bring himself into dispute. A house was secured, and in a few days—now a week ago—the marriage occurred. All the inferior officials appeared ready with presents, and now the young man is higher up in the world. Such is a romance of Chinese life!

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In fact the present attitude of the Governor is affecting the whole province. All the officials quickly learn that the Governor is not inclined to protect the missionaries in their work or punish guilty persons participating in anti-Christian or anti-foreign riots. Here, at the capital, every one now says, that it is not the Magistrate of Taotai, but the Governor, who is mainly responsible.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The opposition now takes a new character. The objection now raised to the property is that it was clandestinely sold. The Bishop, finding no sort of satisfaction here, has gone to Peking.

We are enabled to give a few further particulars about the recent disturbance in the Korean capital to which we referred in our issue of Monday last (June 25th). The *sacred* appears to have been of the usual character which takes place periodically in the Royal city of the "Hermit Kingdom," and had its origin in the revival of the old absurd rumours directed against foreigners, and the futile credulity of the populace of the Capital. It appears that some evil disposed Chinese spread a report that the American Missionaries in the country had purchased a number of Corian children and after killing them, had boiled them down for medicines. This aroused the popular feeling and caused the authorities to take steps to preserve the lives of the Missionaries, who were all called in from the country and placed in safety. The people next seized nine Korean officials who were said to have been parties to the sale of the children to the Missionaries, and then put them to death by decapitation in the public streets. In the meantime the foreign residents at Seoul telegraphed to Chemulpo to the commanders of the American, French, Russian, Japanese and Chinese men-of-war for assistance. There were one American man-of-war, the *Essex*; the *Poles* having just left one Frenchman, the *Ashir*, one Russian cruiser, two Japanese, and one Chinese war vessel in port at the time. At 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th inst., the *Essex*, *Ashir* and the Russian vessel sent about thirty men each, who started in separate bodies to Seoul to protect their nationals there. The Japanese, next morning, sent a large number of well-armed men to the assistance of their countrymen at the capital, a distance of some forty miles. The narrative breaks off here, our informant left on the following evening before any further news was received from Seoul. Just as he was leaving, however, Herr P. G. von Mühlenhoff arrived from Tientsin by the *Ouari Maru*, it being generally stated in Chemulpo that he came at the instance of Li Hung-chang. We also understand that prior to the arrival of the armed forces from the various men-of-war at Seoul the Korean authorities sent small bodies of troops to guard the foreign consulates. There would seem, from what we hear, to be a large number, about 80, in all, of Japanese, supposed to be workmen, constantly kept about the Japanese Embassy at the capital, but who in reality are irregular soldiers, whose presence is to guard against such dangers as the one of the 19th inst., which in view of the existing order of things in the capital seems to be a not unwise provision. —*N. C. Daily News.*

The opposition to the city of Lai-an in South Korea is the only English missionary who was left there to bear the brunt of the trouble, has concluded to take a change by going to Peking. We believe he does not intend to seek aid from the British Legation, but will wait for the Anglo and French Legations to push their matters through. The opposition there is more or less of an and on greater violation of law than that elsewhere, in that the peaceful propagation of Christianity, the freedom for Chinese to serve the foreigner, and the necessary purchase of food, are forbidden. The official following the lead of the Governor, do nothing except aid the local gentry and scholars.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1888.

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

5 o'clock.

Share-matters have been rather quiet to-day, and nothing of any particular interest has been reported. After we went to press last night some important cash transactions in steamboats took place, something like five hundred shares changing hands at 222, and additional shares were wanted this morning on similar terms. For August small sales were made this forenoon at 25. Docks would appear to be a shade weaker than when we last wrote, with small-share sellers at 40 per cent premium. Business has been done in the Wharf and Godown Co. Script at 70 per cent premium for cash, and also at 75 for December and 77 for February. Banks are rather firmer than yesterday; offers to buy at 161 per cent premium meeting with no response. There are cash sellers of Luozis at 62; "on time," business has been done at 644 for October and 66 for the end of the year. Nothing else has come under our observation.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Ningpo Bank—161 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$871 per share, sellers.  
China Trustee Insurance Company—\$72 per share, sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$75 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$185 per share, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
London Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$176 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Victoria Dock Company, 40 per cent. premium, sellers.  
London Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—522 per share, sales and buyers.  
China Maritime Ship Company—628 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Canton—\$165 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Canton, Limited—\$192 per share, buyers.  
Lan Kwai Fong Company, Limited—\$62 per share, sellers.  
Bo-kei share, buyers.  
Canton China Banker Company, Limited.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
A. & C. & Co., Limited—90 per cent. premium, ex-div., buyers.  
China Maritime Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Industrial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Industrial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Industrial Loan of 1884 E—12 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited—172 per share, sales and buyers.  
Perak Tin Smelting and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.  
Penang and Singapore Distilleries—\$101 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and New London Wharf and Godown Company—70 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—50 percent. premium, sellers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—20 per cent. premium, buyers;

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 30  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 30  
Bank Bills, at 10 days' sight ..... 30  
Bank Bills, at 1 month's sight ..... 30  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 30  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 30  
ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 320  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 388  
ON INDIA, T. T. .... 252  
On Demand ..... 252  
Bank, T. T. .... 723  
Private, at 10 days' sight ..... 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul ..... \$520/00  
(Allowance, Taels 64).  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul ..... \$580  
(Allowance, Taels 64).  
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$465  
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest ..... \$4672  
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$4676  
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest ..... \$4682  
NEW BANARKAS, (without choice) per chest ..... \$4688  
NEW BANARKAS, (bottom) per chest ..... \$4678  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ..... \$640  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ..... \$600  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul ..... \$555  
to \$570

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2nd July, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Wind	W. Wind	R. Wind	R. W. Wind
Woolwich	52° 46'	0° 54'	SW	S	S	S
Tokio	35° 52'	139° 20'	SE	SW	S	S
Nagasaki	32° 34'	130° 20'	SE	SW	S	S
Shanghai	31° 12'	120° 00'	SE	SW	S	S
Hongkong	22° 12'	114° 20'	SE	SW	S	S
Hainan	20° 56'	108° 52'	SE	SW	S	S
Manila	14° 47'	120° 52'	SE	SW	S	S

The fall in the barometer has continued in the east. Gradients are slight. It is dry, warm, and damp weather prevail. The temperature is falling in the north, south, and west. The humidity is decreasing. The air is saturated with moisture, and the wind is blowing from the west according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, blue sky, detached clouds, 1/4 Drizzling rain, 2/4 Fog, 3/4 Hail, 4/4 Lightning, 5/4 Thunder, 6/4 Rain, 7/4 Hail, 8/4 Thunder, 9/4 Hail, 10/4 Thunder, 11/4 Hail, 12/4 Thunder, 13/4 Hail, 14/4 Thunder, 15/4 Hail, 16/4 Thunder, 17/4 Hail, 18/4 Thunder, 19/4 Hail, 20/4 Thunder, 21/4 Hail, 22/4 Thunder, 23/4 Hail, 24/4 Thunder, 25/4 Hail, 26/4 Thunder, 27/4 Hail, 28/4 Thunder, 29/4 Hail, 30/4 Thunder, 31/4 Hail, 32/4 Thunder, 33/4 Hail, 34/4 Thunder, 35/4 Hail, 36/4 Thunder, 37/4 Hail, 38/4 Thunder, 39/4 Hail, 40/4 Thunder, 41/4 Hail, 42/4 Thunder, 43/4 Hail, 44/4 Thunder, 45/4 Hail, 46/4 Thunder, 47/4 Hail, 48/4 Thunder, 49/4 Hail, 50/4 Thunder, 51/4 Hail, 52/4 Thunder, 53/4 Hail, 54/4 Thunder, 55/4 Hail, 56/4 Thunder, 57/4 Hail, 58/4 Thunder, 59/4 Hail, 60/4 Thunder, 61/4 Hail, 62/4 Thunder, 63/4 Hail, 64/4 Thunder, 65/4 Hail, 66/4 Thunder, 67/4 Hail, 68/4 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